



The Yolo Democrat

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING, BY WM. SAUNDERS, Editor and Proprietor.

M. W. THOMAS, Agent.

Office—Freeman's Block, cor. 1st and Main Sts.

TERMS: One copy, one year, \$4.00

If paid in advance, 3.00

One copy, six months, 2.00

In advance, 1.50

One copy, three months, 1.00

RATES OF ADVERTISING: One square (9 lines or less), first insertion, \$1.50

Each subsequent insertion, 1.00

A liberal discount made from above rates for quarterly or yearly advertisers.

Legal advertising at rates established by law.

Start (5) notices in the local department, ten cents a line for the first and five cents a line for each subsequent insertion.

All transient advertisements must be paid for in advance.

Forty Acres of Land

ADJOINING THE TOWN OF WOODLAND.

The very desirable tract of land, containing forty acres, situated west of the town of Woodland, on the south side of Main street, known as the "PATRICK CASEY PLACE," is now offered for sale by the owner, having taken up his residence in another county. This is a splendid chance for investment.

At Woodland is the county seat and is growing steadily in size and importance.

This is the best quality of land in the town without having to bear the taxation that land does within the incorporation. The land is of the best quality and as a water-ditch runs along the south side of it, can easily be irrigated.

For particulars, address PATRICK CASEY, Williams, Colusa County, or inquire at this office.

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, AND FANCY GOODS.

SCHOOL BOOKS, MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS, Stationery and Musical Instruments.

ADWAIN TO BE FOUND AT G. W. GREENE'S JEWELRY STORE, MAIN STREET, WOODLAND.

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired in a satisfactory manner and on short notice.

A. WEAVER, JEWELRY, AND FANCY GOODS.

From his old stand to his new building, East of Washington Hall, MAIN STREET, WOODLAND.

Where he is prepared to do all kinds of BLACKSMITHING, WAGON-MAKING, AND REPAIRING ON SHORT NOTICE.

In the Best Manner and at Reasonable Rates.

LOTS FOR SALE IN CACHEVILLE.

LEONARD KNIGHT, Of LEONARD, Knight, Proprietor, Cacheville, Cal., Dec. 6th, 1877.

AT LOW PRICES! And on Favorable Terms to the Purchaser.

The Lots are Eligibly Located And desirable for Residences or other purposes.

LEONARD KNIGHT, Proprietor, Cacheville, Cal., Dec. 6th, 1877.

LIVERY & FEED STABLES! I have assumed charge, personally, of the well known, established, EL DORADO Livery and Feed Stable, near the Exchange Hotel, Woodland, and respectfully solicit the patronage of the public. Change Livery Turnouts furnished. Animals boarded and cared for in reasonable terms. J. W. C. PUCKMAN.

J. MACHEFRET, JEWELRY STORE, CRAFT HOTEL BUILDING, WOODLAND, CAL.

Clocks, Watches, Chains, Ladies' Gold Sets, Solid and Plated Ware, Gold Pens, Spectacles, and everything in the jewelry line, at the FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE, Jeld.

Dale & Co., PIONEER MUSIC STORE, No. 185 J St., Sacramento.

Agents for the Kende Piano, the Prince's Organ, and New Music received every day. Instruments Tuned and Repaired. Zephyr Whistles and Bells, Toys and Games, and a great variety. Jeld.

S. A. WOLFE, PHOTOGRAPHER, S. W. Cor. 3rd and 5th Streets, Sacramento.

FIRST-CLASS WORK A SPECIALTY! Jeld.

J. BORACH, (SUCCESSOR TO HALL & PENDGAST), DEALER IN GENERAL MERCHANDISE, CACHEVILLE, CAL.

All kinds of Groceries, Produce Bought at the Highest Market Price. Jeld.

L. DREYFUS, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in LIQUORS AND CIGARS! BOTH IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC.

Also the best Ale, Porter, Beer, etc. Families supplied with anything in my line to order on short notice. Jeld.

S. T. PENDGAST & CO., Dealers in all kinds of LADIES', MISSES AND CHILDREN'S Gaiters, Shoes and Slippers, Men's and Boys' Boots and Shoes, HATS, GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, ETC., Main Street, Woodland, Cal. Jeld.

PICTURES, BOOKS, SHEET MUSIC, Musical Instruments, Etc., at ST. LOUIS VARIETY STORE, Main Street, Woodland.

THE YOLO DEMOCRAT

Published every Thursday morning, by WM. SAUNDERS, Editor and Proprietor.

M. W. THOMAS, Agent.

Office—Freeman's Block, cor. 1st and Main Sts.

TERMS: One copy, one year, \$4.00

If paid in advance, 3.00

One copy, six months, 2.00

In advance, 1.50

One copy, three months, 1.00

RATES OF ADVERTISING: One square (9 lines or less), first insertion, \$1.50

Each subsequent insertion, 1.00

A liberal discount made from above rates for quarterly or yearly advertisers.

Legal advertising at rates established by law.

Start (5) notices in the local department, ten cents a line for the first and five cents a line for each subsequent insertion.

All transient advertisements must be paid for in advance.

Forty Acres of Land

ADJOINING THE TOWN OF WOODLAND.

The very desirable tract of land, containing forty acres, situated west of the town of Woodland, on the south side of Main street, known as the "PATRICK CASEY PLACE," is now offered for sale by the owner, having taken up his residence in another county. This is a splendid chance for investment.

At Woodland is the county seat and is growing steadily in size and importance.

This is the best quality of land in the town without having to bear the taxation that land does within the incorporation. The land is of the best quality and as a water-ditch runs along the south side of it, can easily be irrigated.

For particulars, address PATRICK CASEY, Williams, Colusa County, or inquire at this office.

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, AND FANCY GOODS.

SCHOOL BOOKS, MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS, Stationery and Musical Instruments.

ADWAIN TO BE FOUND AT G. W. GREENE'S JEWELRY STORE, MAIN STREET, WOODLAND.

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired in a satisfactory manner and on short notice.

A. WEAVER, JEWELRY, AND FANCY GOODS.

From his old stand to his new building, East of Washington Hall, MAIN STREET, WOODLAND.

Where he is prepared to do all kinds of BLACKSMITHING, WAGON-MAKING, AND REPAIRING ON SHORT NOTICE.

In the Best Manner and at Reasonable Rates.

LOTS FOR SALE IN CACHEVILLE.

LEONARD KNIGHT, Of LEONARD, Knight, Proprietor, Cacheville, Cal., Dec. 6th, 1877.

AT LOW PRICES! And on Favorable Terms to the Purchaser.

The Lots are Eligibly Located And desirable for Residences or other purposes.

LEONARD KNIGHT, Proprietor, Cacheville, Cal., Dec. 6th, 1877.

LIVERY & FEED STABLES! I have assumed charge, personally, of the well known, established, EL DORADO Livery and Feed Stable, near the Exchange Hotel, Woodland, and respectfully solicit the patronage of the public. Change Livery Turnouts furnished. Animals boarded and cared for in reasonable terms. J. W. C. PUCKMAN.

J. MACHEFRET, JEWELRY STORE, CRAFT HOTEL BUILDING, WOODLAND, CAL.

Clocks, Watches, Chains, Ladies' Gold Sets, Solid and Plated Ware, Gold Pens, Spectacles, and everything in the jewelry line, at the FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE, Jeld.

Dale & Co., PIONEER MUSIC STORE, No. 185 J St., Sacramento.

Agents for the Kende Piano, the Prince's Organ, and New Music received every day. Instruments Tuned and Repaired. Zephyr Whistles and Bells, Toys and Games, and a great variety. Jeld.

S. A. WOLFE, PHOTOGRAPHER, S. W. Cor. 3rd and 5th Streets, Sacramento.

FIRST-CLASS WORK A SPECIALTY! Jeld.

J. BORACH, (SUCCESSOR TO HALL & PENDGAST), DEALER IN GENERAL MERCHANDISE, CACHEVILLE, CAL.

All kinds of Groceries, Produce Bought at the Highest Market Price. Jeld.

L. DREYFUS, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in LIQUORS AND CIGARS! BOTH IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC.

Also the best Ale, Porter, Beer, etc. Families supplied with anything in my line to order on short notice. Jeld.

S. T. PENDGAST & CO., Dealers in all kinds of LADIES', MISSES AND CHILDREN'S Gaiters, Shoes and Slippers, Men's and Boys' Boots and Shoes, HATS, GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, ETC., Main Street, Woodland, Cal. Jeld.

PICTURES, BOOKS, SHEET MUSIC, Musical Instruments, Etc., at ST. LOUIS VARIETY STORE, Main Street, Woodland.

THE YOLO DEMOCRAT

Published every Thursday morning, by WM. SAUNDERS, Editor and Proprietor.

M. W. THOMAS, Agent.

Office—Freeman's Block, cor. 1st and Main Sts.

TERMS: One copy, one year, \$4.00

If paid in advance, 3.00

One copy, six months, 2.00

In advance, 1.50

One copy, three months, 1.00

RATES OF ADVERTISING: One square (9 lines or less), first insertion, \$1.50

Each subsequent insertion, 1.00

A liberal discount made from above rates for quarterly or yearly advertisers.

Legal advertising at rates established by law.

Start (5) notices in the local department, ten cents a line for the first and five cents a line for each subsequent insertion.

All transient advertisements must be paid for in advance.

Forty Acres of Land

ADJOINING THE TOWN OF WOODLAND.

The very desirable tract of land, containing forty acres, situated west of the town of Woodland, on the south side of Main street, known as the "PATRICK CASEY PLACE," is now offered for sale by the owner, having taken up his residence in another county. This is a splendid chance for investment.

At Woodland is the county seat and is growing steadily in size and importance.

This is the best quality of land in the town without having to bear the taxation that land does within the incorporation. The land is of the best quality and as a water-ditch runs along the south side of it, can easily be irrigated.

For particulars, address PATRICK CASEY, Williams, Colusa County, or inquire at this office.

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, AND FANCY GOODS.

SCHOOL BOOKS, MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS, Stationery and Musical Instruments.

ADWAIN TO BE FOUND AT G. W. GREENE'S JEWELRY STORE, MAIN STREET, WOODLAND.

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired in a satisfactory manner and on short notice.

A. WEAVER, JEWELRY, AND FANCY GOODS.

From his old stand to his new building, East of Washington Hall, MAIN STREET, WOODLAND.

Where he is prepared to do all kinds of BLACKSMITHING, WAGON-MAKING, AND REPAIRING ON SHORT NOTICE.

In the Best Manner and at Reasonable Rates.

LOTS FOR SALE IN CACHEVILLE.

LEONARD KNIGHT, Of LEONARD, Knight, Proprietor, Cacheville, Cal., Dec. 6th, 1877.

AT LOW PRICES! And on Favorable Terms to the Purchaser.

The Lots are Eligibly Located And desirable for Residences or other purposes.

LEONARD KNIGHT, Proprietor, Cacheville, Cal., Dec. 6th, 1877.

LIVERY & FEED STABLES! I have assumed charge, personally, of the well known, established, EL DORADO Livery and Feed Stable, near the Exchange Hotel, Woodland, and respectfully solicit the patronage of the public. Change Livery Turnouts furnished. Animals boarded and cared for in reasonable terms. J. W. C. PUCKMAN.

J. MACHEFRET, JEWELRY STORE, CRAFT HOTEL BUILDING, WOODLAND, CAL.

Clocks, Watches, Chains, Ladies' Gold Sets, Solid and Plated Ware, Gold Pens, Spectacles, and everything in the jewelry line, at the FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE, Jeld.

Dale & Co., PIONEER MUSIC STORE, No. 185 J St., Sacramento.

Agents for the Kende Piano, the Prince's Organ, and New Music received every day. Instruments Tuned and Repaired. Zephyr Whistles and Bells, Toys and Games, and a great variety. Jeld.

S. A. WOLFE, PHOTOGRAPHER, S. W. Cor. 3rd and 5th Streets, Sacramento.

FIRST-CLASS WORK A SPECIALTY! Jeld.

J. BORACH, (SUCCESSOR TO HALL & PENDGAST), DEALER IN GENERAL MERCHANDISE, CACHEVILLE, CAL.

All kinds of Groceries, Produce Bought at the Highest Market Price. Jeld.

L. DREYFUS, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in LIQUORS AND CIGARS! BOTH IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC.

Also the best Ale, Porter, Beer, etc. Families supplied with anything in my line to order on short notice. Jeld.

S. T. PENDGAST & CO., Dealers in all kinds of LADIES', MISSES AND CHILDREN'S Gaiters, Shoes and Slippers, Men's and Boys' Boots and Shoes, HATS, GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, ETC., Main Street, Woodland, Cal. Jeld.

PICTURES, BOOKS, SHEET MUSIC, Musical Instruments, Etc., at ST. LOUIS VARIETY STORE, Main Street, Woodland.

THE YOLO DEMOCRAT

Published every Thursday morning, by WM. SAUNDERS, Editor and Proprietor.

M. W. THOMAS, Agent.

Office—Freeman's Block, cor. 1st and Main Sts.

TERMS: One copy, one year, \$4.00

If paid in advance, 3.00

One copy, six months, 2.00

In advance, 1.50

One copy, three months, 1.00

RATES OF ADVERTISING: One square (9 lines or less), first insertion, \$1.50

Each subsequent insertion, 1.00

A liberal discount made from above rates for quarterly or yearly advertisers.

Legal advertising at rates established by law.

Start (5) notices in the local department, ten cents a line for the first and five cents a line for each subsequent insertion.

All transient advertisements must be paid for in advance.

Forty Acres of Land

ADJOINING THE TOWN OF WOODLAND.

The very desirable tract of land, containing forty acres, situated west of the town of Woodland, on the south side of Main street, known as the "PATRICK CASEY PLACE," is now offered for sale by the owner, having taken up his residence in another county. This is a splendid chance for investment.

At Woodland is the county seat and is growing steadily in size and importance.

This is the best quality of land in the town without having to bear the taxation that land does within the incorporation. The land is of the best quality and as a water-ditch runs along the south side of it, can easily be irrigated.

For particulars, address PATRICK CASEY, Williams, Colusa County, or inquire at this office.

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, AND FANCY GOODS.

SCHOOL BOOKS, MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS, Stationery and Musical Instruments.

ADWAIN TO BE FOUND AT G. W. GREENE'S JEWELRY STORE, MAIN STREET, WOODLAND.

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired in a satisfactory manner and on short notice.

A. WEAVER, JEWELRY, AND FANCY GOODS.

From his old stand to his new building, East of Washington Hall, MAIN STREET, WOODLAND.

Where he is prepared to do all kinds of BLACKSMITHING, WAGON-MAKING, AND REPAIRING ON SHORT NOTICE.

In the Best Manner and at Reasonable Rates.

LOTS FOR SALE IN CACHEVILLE.

LEONARD KNIGHT, Of LEONARD, Knight, Proprietor, Cacheville, Cal., Dec. 6th, 1877.

AT LOW PRICES! And on Favorable Terms to the Purchaser.

The Lots are Eligibly Located And desirable for Residences or other purposes.

LEONARD KNIGHT, Proprietor, Cacheville, Cal., Dec. 6th, 1877.

LIVERY & FEED STABLES! I have assumed charge, personally, of the well known, established, EL DORADO Livery and Feed Stable, near the Exchange Hotel, Woodland, and respectfully solicit the patronage of the public. Change Livery Turnouts furnished. Animals boarded and cared for in reasonable terms. J. W. C. PUCKMAN.

J. MACHEFRET, JEWELRY STORE, CRAFT HOTEL BUILDING, WOODLAND, CAL.

Clocks, Watches, Chains, Ladies' Gold Sets, Solid and Plated Ware, Gold Pens, Spectacles, and everything in the jewelry line, at the FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE, Jeld.

Dale & Co., PIONEER MUSIC STORE, No. 185 J St., Sacramento.

Agents for the Kende Piano, the Prince's Organ, and New Music received every day. Instruments Tuned and Repaired. Zephyr Whistles and Bells, Toys and Games, and a great variety. Jeld.

S. A. WOLFE, PHOTOGRAPHER, S. W. Cor. 3rd and 5th Streets, Sacramento.

FIRST-CLASS WORK A SPECIALTY! Jeld.

J. BORACH, (SUCCESSOR TO HALL & PENDGAST), DEALER IN GENERAL MERCHANDISE, CACHEVILLE, CAL.

All kinds of Groceries, Produce Bought at the Highest Market Price. Jeld.

L. DREYFUS, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in LIQUORS AND CIGARS! BOTH IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC.

Also the best Ale, Porter, Beer, etc. Families supplied with anything in my line to order on short notice. Jeld.

S. T. PENDGAST & CO., Dealers in all kinds of LADIES', MISSES AND CHILDREN'S Gaiters, Shoes and Slippers, Men's and Boys' Boots and Shoes, HATS, GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, ETC., Main Street, Woodland, Cal. Jeld.

PICTURES, BOOKS, SHEET MUSIC, Musical Instruments, Etc., at ST. LOUIS VARIETY STORE, Main Street, Woodland.

THE YOLO DEMOCRAT

Published every Thursday morning, by WM. SAUNDERS, Editor and Proprietor.

M. W. THOMAS, Agent.

Office—Freeman's Block, cor. 1st and Main Sts.

TERMS: One copy, one year, \$4.00

If paid in advance, 3.00

One copy, six months, 2.00

In advance, 1.50

One copy, three months, 1.00

RATES OF ADVERTISING: One square (9 lines or less), first insertion, \$1.50

Each subsequent insertion, 1.00

A liberal discount made from above rates for quarterly or yearly advertisers.

Legal advertising at rates established by law.

Start (5) notices in the local department, ten cents a line for the first and five cents a line for each subsequent insertion.

All transient advertisements must be paid for in advance.

Forty Acres of Land

ADJOINING THE TOWN OF WOODLAND.

The very desirable tract of land, containing forty acres, situated west of the town of Woodland, on the south side of Main street, known as the "PATRICK CASEY PLACE," is now offered for sale by the owner, having taken up his residence in another county. This is a splendid chance for investment.

At Woodland is the county seat and is growing steadily in size and importance.

This is the best quality of land in the town without having to bear the taxation that land does within the incorporation. The land is of the best quality and as a water-ditch runs along the south side of it, can easily be irrigated.

For particulars, address PATRICK CASEY, Williams, Colusa County, or inquire at this office.

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, AND FANCY GOODS.

SCHOOL BOOKS, MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS, Stationery and Musical Instruments.

ADWAIN TO BE FOUND AT G. W. GREENE'S JEWELRY STORE, MAIN STREET, WOODLAND.

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired in a satisfactory manner and on short notice.

A. WEAVER, JEWELRY, AND FANCY GOODS.

From his old stand to his new building, East of Washington Hall, MAIN STREET, WOODLAND.

Where he is prepared to do all kinds of BLACKSMITHING, WAGON-MAKING, AND REPAIRING ON SHORT NOTICE.

In the Best Manner and at Reasonable Rates.

LOTS FOR SALE IN CACHEVILLE.

LEONARD KNIGHT, Of LEONARD, Knight, Proprietor, Cacheville, Cal., Dec. 6th, 1877.

AT LOW PRICES! And on Favorable Terms to the Purchaser.

The Lots are Eligibly Located And desirable for Residences or other purposes.

LEONARD KNIGHT, Proprietor, Cacheville, Cal., Dec. 6th, 1877.

LIVERY & FEED STABLES! I have assumed charge, personally, of the well known, established, EL DORADO Livery and Feed Stable, near the Exchange Hotel, Woodland, and respectfully solicit the patronage of the public. Change Livery Turnouts furnished. Animals boarded and cared for in reasonable terms. J. W. C. PUCKMAN.

The Yolo Democrat

OFFICIAL PAPER OF YOLO COUNTY.

WOODLAND, CAL.
Thursday, January 10, 1878.

THE CHINESE EVIL.

Alive to the magnitude of this one of the greatest obstacles in the way of the prosperity of the masses of the people of this State and Coast, joint resolutions were introduced in the State Legislature by our Senator, Hon. John Lambert, December 20th, 1877, relating to the treaties with the Empire of China and the migration of Chinese subjects to the United States, as follows: We trust they will not only pass the Legislature but Congress also:

WHEREAS, On the third of July, A. D. eighteen hundred and forty-four, a treaty of peace, amity, and commerce was concluded between the United States of America and the Empire of China, whereby the citizens of the United States are permitted to frequent and reside at five cities and ports of said Empire, and no elsewhere, for the purpose of trade and commerce;

WHEREAS, On the eighteenth of June, A. D. eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, by a treaty of peace, amity, and commerce, was concluded between the said United States of America and the Empire of China, the citizens of the United States are permitted to frequent and reside at seven cities and ports in said Empire, and no elsewhere, for the purpose of trade and commerce;

WHEREAS, The said treaties, so made and concluded between the high contracting powers were mainly intended to open to the trade and commerce of the United States, to a limited extent, certain specified cities and ports of the Chinese Empire which had been theretofore closed to such commerce and trade, and the opening of which said cities and ports has been and is beneficial to the Chinese Government and its subjects;

WHEREAS, Nothing contained in said treaty, either directly, indirectly, or by implication, conferred or acknowledged any right, extended any invitation, or held out any inducement to the immigration to the territory of the United States of the subjects of the Chinese Empire;

WHEREAS, On the twenty-eighth of July, A. D. eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, an additional treaty was entered into and ratified on the treaty concluded between the United States of America and the Empire of China on the eighteenth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, which additional treaty is commonly known as the "Burlingame Treaty"; and under and virtue of which, among other things, it is declared in Article Five of said treaty, that the United States of America and the Empire of China cordially recognize the mutual advantage of free immigration of their citizens and subjects, respectively, from the one country to the other for the purposes of curiosity, of trade, or as permanent residents;

WHEREAS, The said treaty, in Article Six of said treaty, "whereas the subjects of the United States are permitted to visit and reside in the United States shall enjoy the same privileges, immunities, and exemptions in respect to travel or residence, as may be enjoyed by the citizens or subjects of the most favored nation"; and again, in Article Seven of said treaty, it is declared that the United States are permitted to visit and reside in the United States shall enjoy the same privileges, immunities, and exemptions in respect to travel or residence, as may be enjoyed by the citizens or subjects of the most favored nation;

WHEREAS, The said treaty, in Article Eight of said treaty, it is declared that the United States are permitted to visit and reside in the United States shall enjoy the same privileges, immunities, and exemptions in respect to travel or residence, as may be enjoyed by the citizens or subjects of the most favored nation;

WHEREAS, The said treaty, in Article Nine of said treaty, it is declared that the United States are permitted to visit and reside in the United States shall enjoy the same privileges, immunities, and exemptions in respect to travel or residence, as may be enjoyed by the citizens or subjects of the most favored nation;

WHEREAS, The said treaty, in Article Ten of said treaty, it is declared that the United States are permitted to visit and reside in the United States shall enjoy the same privileges, immunities, and exemptions in respect to travel or residence, as may be enjoyed by the citizens or subjects of the most favored nation;

WHEREAS, The said treaty, in Article Eleven of said treaty, it is declared that the United States are permitted to visit and reside in the United States shall enjoy the same privileges, immunities, and exemptions in respect to travel or residence, as may be enjoyed by the citizens or subjects of the most favored nation;

WHEREAS, The said treaty, in Article Twelve of said treaty, it is declared that the United States are permitted to visit and reside in the United States shall enjoy the same privileges, immunities, and exemptions in respect to travel or residence, as may be enjoyed by the citizens or subjects of the most favored nation;

WHEREAS, The said treaty, in Article Thirteen of said treaty, it is declared that the United States are permitted to visit and reside in the United States shall enjoy the same privileges, immunities, and exemptions in respect to travel or residence, as may be enjoyed by the citizens or subjects of the most favored nation;

WHEREAS, The said treaty, in Article Fourteen of said treaty, it is declared that the United States are permitted to visit and reside in the United States shall enjoy the same privileges, immunities, and exemptions in respect to travel or residence, as may be enjoyed by the citizens or subjects of the most favored nation;

WHEREAS, The said treaty, in Article Fifteen of said treaty, it is declared that the United States are permitted to visit and reside in the United States shall enjoy the same privileges, immunities, and exemptions in respect to travel or residence, as may be enjoyed by the citizens or subjects of the most favored nation;

WHEREAS, The said treaty, in Article Sixteen of said treaty, it is declared that the United States are permitted to visit and reside in the United States shall enjoy the same privileges, immunities, and exemptions in respect to travel or residence, as may be enjoyed by the citizens or subjects of the most favored nation;

WHEREAS, The said treaty, in Article Seventeen of said treaty, it is declared that the United States are permitted to visit and reside in the United States shall enjoy the same privileges, immunities, and exemptions in respect to travel or residence, as may be enjoyed by the citizens or subjects of the most favored nation;

WHEREAS, The said treaty, in Article Eighteen of said treaty, it is declared that the United States are permitted to visit and reside in the United States shall enjoy the same privileges, immunities, and exemptions in respect to travel or residence, as may be enjoyed by the citizens or subjects of the most favored nation;

WHEREAS, The said treaty, in Article Nineteen of said treaty, it is declared that the United States are permitted to visit and reside in the United States shall enjoy the same privileges, immunities, and exemptions in respect to travel or residence, as may be enjoyed by the citizens or subjects of the most favored nation;

LISTEN TO THEM, GIRLS!

Dr. Carbally, eminent physician and chemist, testifies that the cosmetics which the fashionable belles of the present day are so fond of using, and deem so indispensable to their beauty, are the most deadly enemies to the vital system. Paralysis, that fatal and frightful form of bodily infirmity, is said to be the result of the continual use of the paint, or washes, used for enameling the skin. Chief among these fearful auxiliaries of the toilet is that white horror Laird's "Bloom of Youth," which is so extensively used by the ladies of society, married and single, for "making up" their complexions. The salts of lead contained in this preparation, which is the means of producing the pearly white, polished appearance of the skin, on applying it, is the active agent of paralysis, and any person who uses it, or any other lotion or powder containing these salts, is tampering with life. Dr. Carbally further tells us, seriously, that the peculiar droop of the hamis, sarcastically called the "kangaroo style," and which was supposed by the community to be a mere freak of fashion, really and truly had its origin in a partial paralysis of the extensor muscle of the forearm produced by the use of those outward poisons. Some fashionable belle, no doubt, has suffered in this terrible way for her folly, and all the fashionable geese of her acquaintance followed suit by crooking their wrists and drooping their hands like so many hens with their wings broken. The New Orleans *Picayune* learns, also, that all powders, paints and liquids, that impart a polished, scintillating whiteness to the skin contain metallic poisons, and are extremely perilous. The more beautiful the more dangerous. Frightful thought! while gazing upon the dazzling face in the ball-room with the pearly brow, the pink cheek and the jetty eyebrows, to reflect how complacently the silly girl who owns it sits behind her mask of death, and smiles unconsciously while the deadly lead is giving tug after tug upon the vital cords of her system!

ADVICE FROM PHILADELPHIA.

The Philadelphia *Times* furnishes us with this piece of advice, says the *S. F. Mail*, and we presume no bill will be sent to us for it, we receive it with thanks: "San Francisco is not as yet an inland town, but if the harbor of which it long has been so proud continues to shoal as it has been shoaling during the past dozen years or so, it certainly will cease to be a seaport. The several rivers emptying into the bay come down from the mines heavily charged with earth from the washings, and a very large proportion of this load is dropped at the point where fresh and tide water meet; and as this diurnal deposit is continuous and very great, it is giving rise to a good deal of trouble. Around Mare Island, within five years, the depth of water has been diminished by twelve feet, and in other portions of the bay soundings have decreased to an extent almost as great. Only a week or so ago the ship Silver-bow, laden with wheat, when but a short distance from Vallejo wharf, went aground in the mud and stuck there placidly, until her owners succeeded in prying her loose. Of course it will be awkward for San Francisco people to find themselves high and dry with their harbor master a delusion and their Custom House a snare, but unless they take steps, and tolerably decided ones, to avert the calamity this is precisely the fate that seems to be awaiting them."

A PRACTICAL STEP AT LAST.

We are glad that Senator Haymond's Irrigation Commission plan has been adopted by the Senate, says the *Record-Union*. At last we shall obtain what has been required from the first, namely, practical and trustworthy and extended information upon the capabilities, obstacles, drawbacks, etc., attending irrigation all over the irrigable regions of the State. Whether the debris question can be solved in connection with this subject can only be ascertained by careful examination of the Committee's evidence. At present it is of little or no use to spend time in conjectures on that head. What is wanted is the information which this inquiry alone can furnish, and the only fault we have to find with the plan is the failure to provide for the services of a first-class engineer during the explorations and investigations of the committee. For while common sense and knowledge of law are no doubt very useful in their way, the scientific knowledge which only a skilled engineer possesses must be absolutely indispensable to the formation of just and reliable conclusions in regard to the best method of securing a general system of irrigation, and disposing of the mining debris.

WHY NOT?

The good man who owns and edits the *St. Louis Globe-Democrat* can never sufficiently show his gratitude to Grant, who pardoned him out of jail a year ago, remarks the Philadelphia *Times*. The good man now nominates Grant for the Presidency and Roscoe Conkling for the Vice-Presidency, and has no doubt sent marked copies of the paper to these illustrious men. It is easy to imagine that Mr. Conkling will not be entirely suited with this ticket; he wants to come first, and as Grant does not want to come second, why not put on Blaine, or make it Blaine and Conkling, or make it Conkling and Eaton—they're all on the same platform now—or Blaine and Kellogg? There are names enough to form a powerful combination.

Latest Telegraphic News.

Associated Press Special Dispatches to the Daily Democrat.

The Quadrilateral.

BUCHAREST, Jan. 5.—Troops are constantly passing through Galatz. This is understood to mean serious operations against the Quadrilateral. The Russians have taken Sofia. Details are wanting.

Bridged the Ice.

VIENNA, Jan. 5.—A correspondent says: Ice in the Danube at Galatz probably be strong enough in two days to permit the crossing of troops. The Russians intend to occupy Sulina. Servian Reverses.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 5.—Mahmoud Damad, who has hitherto exercised paramount influence at the Palace has been relieved of his functions as Grand Master of Artillery. Various anti-Serbian and insurgent reverses are announced.

Wreck of the Atacama.

PANAMA, Dec. 25, via New York, Jan. 5.—The *Star* and *Herald* has a letter from Lima, giving the particulars of the loss of the Chilean steamer, which went to pieces on a rock known as Quebradas, a short distance south of Callao, on the Chilean coast, on the night of the 30th of November. The ship was in company with the officers, and many of the crew and passengers were lost. In all, it is estimated that 101 persons were drowned, and 29 saved.

The ship was in company with the officers, and many of the crew and passengers were lost. In all, it is estimated that 101 persons were drowned, and 29 saved.

The Mariposa Case.

New York, Jan. 5.—The ground upon which Judge Fay, of the New York Court, dissolved the temporary injunction restraining Eugene Kelly & Co. from pressing suits against the Mariposa Land and Mining Company, was that the revised statutes of this State forbid injunctions to restrain proceedings in suits wherein issue has been already joined, as was the fact in the case in question.

The Mariposa Land and Mining Company, which was the plaintiff in the case, had obtained a temporary injunction against Kelly & Co. from pressing suits against the Mariposa Land and Mining Company, which was the plaintiff in the case.

The Mariposa Land and Mining Company, which was the plaintiff in the case, had obtained a temporary injunction against Kelly & Co. from pressing suits against the Mariposa Land and Mining Company, which was the plaintiff in the case.

Bankruptcy.

CHICAGO, Jan. 5.—Abraham Lipman broker on Clark street, filed a petition for voluntary liquidation to-day. His assets are about equal to his liabilities, largely in real estate.

This week has been marked by heavy bankruptcies in Chicago, especially, but also in the north and west; bad roads, poor collections, and a decline in real estate being the real causes.

Philadelphia, Jan. 5.

The Pennsylvania Legislature, accepting the suggestion of Governor Hauntrauf's message, is devoting much attention to the subject of the strike of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

One pending bill provides that suits for damages may be brought against counties by sufferers in all cases where property or persons or individuals is injured by a mob or riot, unless it can be proved that such loss or negligence was caused by negligence of the officers or servants.

The Silver Question.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 5.—The clearing house passed resolutions unqualifiedly in favor of the silver standard, and protesting against the passage of the Bland silver bill or any other law authorizing the coining of silver except as auxiliary to the gold standard.

The clearing house passed resolutions unqualifiedly in favor of the silver standard, and protesting against the passage of the Bland silver bill or any other law authorizing the coining of silver except as auxiliary to the gold standard.

Misses' Flight.

NEW YORK, Jan. 5.—Instead of Bonner decamping with a large amount, it was said from the street today he could not possibly have taken more than \$700. He has such a large reported, he could have purchased the stock of the Bankers' and Brokers' Association, and thus augmented this retreating proceeds.

It is reported that he has been able to pursue this plan, he could have bought certificates and readily covered his guilt.

Firefighting.

NEW YORK, Jan. 5.—The *Times* says: Charles A. Byrne, editor and proprietor of the *Dramatic News*, published an offensive article this week on Kate Gerard, now wife of George Fawcett Rowe. Mr. Byrne's father, the late Charles A. Byrne, was the original owner and trainer of Flora Temple, thrashed Byrne to-day.

Across the Balkans.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—A special from Bucharest says: General Radetsky, who has crossed the Balkans through Shipka Pass, will probably not move beyond Kozanlik, where he can secure comfortable quarters; interruption of the railway has been in town for the week, and the impression that he will not go beyond Kozanlik for the present.

Dissolution of Parliament.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—It is reported that Earl Carnarvon, Secretary of State of the Colonies, has resigned. The opinion is gaining ground that the general election for members of Parliament is near, and that Conservative managers are already preparing therefor.

The secretaries of different Conservative associations have been in town for the past week, consulting with various members of the Government. They report strongly in favor of the dissolution of Parliament.

More Minors.

NEW YORK, Jan. 7.—A World Washington special says: The House Subcommittee on Minors, of the Committee on Coins, Weights and Measures, are Dwight, Brewer and Knapp. In case of the passage of Bland's Silver bill, they will recommend favorably a bill to establish mints at St. Louis, Cincinnati and Quincy, Ill., and the re-opening of mints at Charlotte, N. C., and New Orleans.

LEGISLATIVE CORRESPONDENCE.

(SPECIAL TO THE DAILY DEMOCRAT.)

SACRAMENTO, Jan. 3, 1878. EDITOR DAILY DEMOCRAT:—Two holidays are over and a quorum of each branch returned to resume the onerous duties of legislation. All seem to be in good spirits and the greetings that pass from one to another are quite pleasant. It is reported that the Legislature will adjourn on the 15th inst.

There was barely a quorum present in the Senate, but there were several important measures introduced.

Mr. Rodgers offered a concurrent resolution asking our Congressmen, and instructing our Senators to use all their powers to repair the road from Sacramento to the State Capitol, and to grant large tracts of timbered and waste lands. The preamble asks the government to go back to its original policy of granting pre-emption and homesteads to actual settlers of one hundred and sixty acres of land. Westem this a good move, for under the new system men who have capital can

MONOPOLIZE THE LANDS.

Of the country and every really good citizen must condemn the action of the Legislature in the hands of the few. It is a fact that land can be monopolized, while personal property cannot. Mr. Rodgers also offered a joint resolution asking Congress to allow the city of San Francisco to improve a part of the Presidio as a park for the city. The resolution does not ask Congress to give a title to the land, but to allow it simply to improve it for a park. This might give the surplus population of San Francisco some employment and stop some of the discontent existing. This Presidio consists of seventeen hundred acres of land, and is now used as a military reservation. It is a beautiful spot, and is well adapted for a park. It is a fact that the city of San Francisco has a large surplus population, and is in need of a park. It is a fact that the city of San Francisco has a large surplus population, and is in need of a park.

THE PORT AND PEACE.

A Vienna correspondent telegraphs: It is announced from Constantinople that the Russian fleet is preparing to leave the Bosphorus, and is expected to enter the Black Sea. The Russian fleet is expected to enter the Black Sea, and is expected to enter the Black Sea.

ENGLAND ESCAPES DANGEROUS COMPLICATIONS.

LONDON, Jan. 8.—Vague rumors of an approaching crisis in the relations of England to Russia, and the possibility of a war, have been circulating in the press. It is reported that the British Government is in a difficult position, and is in need of a strong ally. It is a fact that the British Government is in a difficult position, and is in need of a strong ally.

THE IRRIGATION COMMISSIONERS.

Introduced by Creed Haymond, but when I came to look at it and found fifty-seven sections I despaired of giving anything satisfactory. I have, however, prepared a bill, which I have introduced in the Senate. It is a bill for the purpose of irrigation, and is a bill for the purpose of irrigation.

ORDER FOR STREET WORK.

IT IS ORDERED BY THE BOARD OF Trustees of the Town of Woodland, that the following street be graded and gravelled: From the North line of Oak Street to the North line of Oak Street, and from the North line of Oak Street to the North line of Oak Street.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned Administrator of the Estate of JOHN J. MCCLINTOCK, deceased, to the creditors of said estate, that they are to present their claims to the undersigned, at the office of J. P. MCCLINTOCK, deceased, at Woodland, California, on or before the 15th day of January, 1878.

ORDER FOR STREET WORK.

IT IS ORDERED BY THE BOARD OF Trustees of the Town of Woodland, that the following street be graded and gravelled: From the North line of Oak Street to the North line of Oak Street, and from the North line of Oak Street to the North line of Oak Street.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned Administrator of the Estate of JOHN J. MCCLINTOCK, deceased, to the creditors of said estate, that they are to present their claims to the undersigned, at the office of J. P. MCCLINTOCK, deceased, at Woodland, California, on or before the 15th day of January, 1878.

ORDER FOR STREET WORK.

IT IS ORDERED BY THE BOARD OF Trustees of the Town of Woodland, that the following street be graded and gravelled: From the North line of Oak Street to the North line of Oak Street, and from the North line of Oak Street to the North line of Oak Street.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned Administrator of the Estate of JOHN J. MCCLINTOCK, deceased, to the creditors of said estate, that they are to present their claims to the undersigned, at the office of J. P. MCCLINTOCK, deceased, at Woodland, California, on or before the 15th day of January, 1878.

ORDER FOR STREET WORK.

IT IS ORDERED BY THE BOARD OF Trustees of the Town of Woodland, that the following street be graded and gravelled: From the North line of Oak Street to the North line of Oak Street, and from the North line of Oak Street to the North line of Oak Street.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned Administrator of the Estate of JOHN J. MCCLINTOCK, deceased, to the creditors of said estate, that they are to present their claims to the undersigned, at the office of J. P. MCCLINTOCK, deceased, at Woodland, California, on or before the 15th day of January, 1878.

ORDER FOR STREET WORK.

IT IS ORDERED BY THE BOARD OF Trustees of the Town of Woodland, that the following street be graded and gravelled: From the North line of Oak Street to the North line of Oak Street, and from the North line of Oak Street to the North line of Oak Street.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned Administrator of the Estate of JOHN J. MCCLINTOCK, deceased, to the creditors of said estate, that they are to present their claims to the undersigned, at the office of J. P. MCCLINTOCK, deceased, at Woodland, California, on or before the 15th day of January, 1878.

ORDER FOR STREET WORK.

IT IS ORDERED BY THE BOARD OF Trustees of the Town of Woodland, that the following street be graded and gravelled: From the North line of Oak Street to the North line of Oak Street, and from the North line of Oak Street to the North line of Oak Street.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned Administrator of the Estate of JOHN J. MCCLINTOCK, deceased, to the creditors of said estate, that they are to present their claims to the undersigned, at the office of J. P. MCCLINTOCK, deceased, at Woodland, California, on or before the 15th day of January, 1878.

ORDER FOR STREET WORK.

IT IS ORDERED BY THE BOARD OF Trustees of the Town of Woodland, that the following street be graded and gravelled: From the North line of Oak Street to the North line of Oak Street, and from the North line of Oak Street to the North line of Oak Street.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned Administrator of the Estate of JOHN J. MCCLINTOCK, deceased, to the creditors of said estate, that they are to present their claims to the undersigned, at the office of J. P. MCCLINTOCK, deceased, at Woodland, California, on or before the 15th day of January, 1878.

ORDER FOR STREET WORK.

IT IS ORDERED BY THE BOARD OF Trustees of the Town of Woodland, that the following street be graded and gravelled: From the North line of Oak Street to the North line of Oak Street, and from the North line of Oak Street to the North line of Oak Street.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned Administrator of the Estate of JOHN J. MCCLINTOCK, deceased, to the creditors of said estate, that they are to present their claims to the undersigned, at the office of J. P. MCCLINTOCK, deceased, at Woodland, California, on or before the 15th day of January, 1878.

LEGISLATIVE CORRESPONDENCE.

(SPECIAL TO THE DAILY DEMOCRAT.)

SACRAMENTO, Jan. 3, 1878. EDITOR DAILY DEMOCRAT:—Two holidays are over and a quorum of each branch returned to resume the onerous duties of legislation. All seem to be in good spirits and the greetings that pass from one to another are quite pleasant. It is reported that the Legislature will adjourn on the 15th inst.

There was barely a quorum present in the Senate, but there were several important measures introduced.

Mr. Rodgers offered a concurrent resolution asking our Congressmen, and instructing our Senators to use all their powers to repair the road from Sacramento to the State Capitol, and to grant large tracts of timbered and waste lands. The preamble asks the government to go back to its original policy of granting pre-emption and homesteads to actual settlers of one hundred and sixty acres of land. Westem this a good move, for under the new system men who have capital can

MONOPOLIZE THE LANDS.

Of the country and every really good citizen must condemn the action of the Legislature in the hands of the few. It is a fact that land can be monopolized, while personal property cannot. Mr. Rodgers also offered a joint resolution asking Congress to allow the city of San Francisco to improve a part of the Presidio as a park for the city. The resolution does not ask Congress to give a title to the land, but to allow it simply to improve it for a park. This might give the surplus population of San Francisco some employment and stop some of the discontent existing. This Presidio consists of seventeen hundred acres of land, and is now used as a military reservation. It is a beautiful spot, and is well adapted for a park. It is a fact that the city of San Francisco has a large surplus population, and is in need of a park. It is a fact that the city of San Francisco has a large surplus population, and is in need of a park.

THE PORT AND PEACE.

A Vienna correspondent telegraphs: It is announced from Constantinople that the Russian fleet is preparing to leave the Bosphorus, and is expected to enter the Black Sea. The Russian fleet is expected to enter the Black Sea, and is expected to enter the Black Sea.

ENGLAND ESCAPES DANGEROUS COMPLICATIONS.

LONDON, Jan. 8.—Vague rumors of an approaching crisis in the relations of England to Russia, and the possibility of a war, have been circulating in the press. It is reported that the British Government is in a difficult position, and is in need of a strong ally. It is a fact that the British Government is in a difficult position, and is in need of a strong ally.

THE IRRIGATION COMMISSIONERS.

Introduced by Creed Haymond, but when I came to look at it and found fifty-seven sections I despaired of giving anything satisfactory. I have, however, prepared a bill, which I have introduced in the Senate. It is a bill for the purpose of irrigation, and is a bill for the purpose of irrigation.

ORDER FOR STREET WORK.

IT IS ORDERED BY THE BOARD OF Trustees of the Town of Woodland, that the following street be graded and gravelled: From the North line of Oak Street to the North line of Oak Street, and from the North line of Oak Street to the North line of Oak Street.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned Administrator of the Estate of JOHN J. MCCLINTOCK, deceased, to the creditors of said estate, that they are to present their claims to the undersigned, at the office of J. P. MCCLINTOCK, deceased, at Woodland, California, on or before the 15th day of January, 1878.

ORDER FOR STREET WORK.

IT IS ORDERED BY THE BOARD OF Trustees of the Town of Woodland, that the following street be graded and gravelled: From the North line of Oak Street to the North line of Oak Street, and from the North line of Oak Street to the North line of Oak Street.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned Administrator of the Estate of JOHN J. MCCLINTOCK, deceased, to the creditors of said estate, that they are to present their claims to the undersigned, at the office of J. P. MCCLINTOCK, deceased, at Woodland, California, on or before the 15th day of January, 1878.

ORDER FOR STREET WORK.

IT IS ORDERED BY THE BOARD OF Trustees of the Town of Woodland, that the following street be graded and gravelled: From the North line of Oak Street to the North line of Oak Street, and from the North line of Oak Street to the North line of Oak Street.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned Administrator of the Estate of JOHN J. MCCLINTOCK, deceased, to the creditors of said estate, that they are to present their claims to the undersigned, at the office of J. P. MCCLINTOCK, deceased, at Woodland, California, on or before the 15th day of January, 1878.

ORDER FOR STREET WORK.

IT IS ORDERED BY THE BOARD OF Trustees of the Town of Woodland, that the following street be graded and gravelled: From the North line of Oak Street to the North line of Oak Street, and from the North line of Oak Street to the North line of Oak Street.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned Administrator of the Estate of JOHN J. MCCLINTOCK, deceased, to the creditors of said estate, that they are to present their claims to the undersigned, at the office of J. P. MCCLINTOCK, deceased, at Woodland, California, on or before the 15th day of January, 1878.

ORDER FOR STREET WORK.

IT IS ORDERED BY THE BOARD OF Trustees of the Town of Woodland, that the following street be graded and gravelled: From the North line of Oak Street to the North line of Oak Street, and from the North line of Oak Street to the North line of Oak Street.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned Administrator of the Estate of JOHN J. MCCLINTOCK, deceased, to the creditors of said estate, that they are to present their claims to the undersigned, at the office of J. P. MCCLINTOCK, deceased, at Woodland, California, on or before the 15th day of January, 1878.

ORDER FOR STREET WORK.

IT IS ORDERED BY THE BOARD OF Trustees of the Town of Woodland, that the following street be graded and gravelled: From the North line of Oak Street to the North line of Oak Street, and from the North line of Oak Street to the North line of Oak Street.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned Administrator of the Estate of JOHN J. MCCLINTOCK, deceased, to the creditors of said estate, that they are to present their claims to the undersigned, at the office of J. P. MCCLINTOCK, deceased, at Woodland, California, on or before the 15th day of January, 1878.

ORDER FOR STREET WORK.

IT IS ORDERED BY THE BOARD OF Trustees of the Town of Woodland, that the following street be graded and gravelled: From the North line of Oak Street to the North line of

Lesson as
 Spread the
 In the red
 From the
 Like the
 Tower alo
 At the win
 Here and
 Answering
 On the kn
 And like
 Groans an
 By the fre
 Sounding r
 Of the pas
 By the fire
 Building o
 Of the fut
 By the fire
 In whose
 And above
 By the fire
 Wives and
 For a well-
 Each man's
 Is the contr
 Every
 Through the
 In his farth
 Hears the la
 When he as
 Happy he w
 Nor his mar
 From the b
 We may bu
 Fill our roo
 Buy with g

WH

A light
 ginning g
 dim, laden
 deepening
 the senior
 cial house
 the key
 room, and
 steps. Th
 at their fo
 closely, f
 through t
 sound, wi
 this the la
 alipping
 pockets, a
 in the col
 man hurr
 liantly lig
 certainly
 templat
 acoustom
 seems to n
 any indiv
 with whom
 so close,
 consciou
 he was stil
 over which
 bending fo
 was only
 stepping o
 ject, which
 The gual
 chant step
 tering fra
 spection, p
 a neat but
 hardly ma
 girlish voi
 tones.
 "I have
 I thought,
 it, that I s
 Was I righ
 "Quite
 in the busi
 marked his
 with saint
 ately—"

"You wi
 graved on
 hastily, as
 difficulty a
 Brandreth

"I was a
 tunately br
 said Mr. C
 placed the
 watched h
 with rising
 all her pr
 the tears, s
 neath the
 bling hand
 ments.

It was a
 bent over
 pale, perha
 from the r
 shawl pinn
 with a look
 tion about
 which must
 iar to Mr.
 gazed at h
 puzzled ex

"Did you
 reth?" he
 so, who wa
 "A minis
 reth," she
 think his
 But you—
 father?"

"We we
 village," an
 shade less
 "and were
 well, until
 This last a
 confident
 the subject
 ingly vagu
 long has yo

Lucia's
 answered:
 came to Ne
 father's de
 fore our re
 I was born
 mother, ha
 quittance
 procure sim
 able to assi
 fine needlo
 joint labor
 ing needs;
 doubly opp
 often been
 gentiles an
 the kind. f
 have never

"Ah, in
 slowly; and
 cold, yet th
 ing so; for
 memories w
 heart at th
 reth's child.

After fin
 the street
 where she l
 the original
 saying:

THE GOLDEN MILESTONE.

BY H. W. LONGFELLOW.

Leadless are the trees; their purple branches
Stretch themselves abroad, like roofs of coral,
In the red sea of the winter sunset.

From the hundred chimneys of the village,
Like the Albatross in the Arabian story,
Steady columns of smoke
Tower aloft into the air of amber.

At the window where the flickering twilight
Here and there the lamps of evening glimmer,
Social voices
Answer one another through the darkness.

On the hearth lighted logs are glowing,
And the fire in the corner pipe
For its freedom
Graves and sighs the air imprisoned in them.

By the fire the old man seated,
Fondler of cities in his arms,
Asks and tells
Of the past what it can never restore them.

By the fire the young are seated,
Building castles fair with airy stairways,
Of the future what it cannot give them.

By the fire the old are seated,
In whose faces appear two ages only—
Wife and child, and the old man
And above them God, the spectator.

By the fire the old are seated,
In whose faces appear two ages only—
Wife and child, and the old man
And above them God, the spectator.

By the fire the old are seated,
In whose faces appear two ages only—
Wife and child, and the old man
And above them God, the spectator.

By the fire the old are seated,
In whose faces appear two ages only—
Wife and child, and the old man
And above them God, the spectator.

By the fire the old are seated,
In whose faces appear two ages only—
Wife and child, and the old man
And above them God, the spectator.

By the fire the old are seated,
In whose faces appear two ages only—
Wife and child, and the old man
And above them God, the spectator.

By the fire the old are seated,
In whose faces appear two ages only—
Wife and child, and the old man
And above them God, the spectator.

By the fire the old are seated,
In whose faces appear two ages only—
Wife and child, and the old man
And above them God, the spectator.

By the fire the old are seated,
In whose faces appear two ages only—
Wife and child, and the old man
And above them God, the spectator.

By the fire the old are seated,
In whose faces appear two ages only—
Wife and child, and the old man
And above them God, the spectator.

By the fire the old are seated,
In whose faces appear two ages only—
Wife and child, and the old man
And above them God, the spectator.

By the fire the old are seated,
In whose faces appear two ages only—
Wife and child, and the old man
And above them God, the spectator.

By the fire the old are seated,
In whose faces appear two ages only—
Wife and child, and the old man
And above them God, the spectator.

By the fire the old are seated,
In whose faces appear two ages only—
Wife and child, and the old man
And above them God, the spectator.

By the fire the old are seated,
In whose faces appear two ages only—
Wife and child, and the old man
And above them God, the spectator.

By the fire the old are seated,
In whose faces appear two ages only—
Wife and child, and the old man
And above them God, the spectator.

By the fire the old are seated,
In whose faces appear two ages only—
Wife and child, and the old man
And above them God, the spectator.

By the fire the old are seated,
In whose faces appear two ages only—
Wife and child, and the old man
And above them God, the spectator.

By the fire the old are seated,
In whose faces appear two ages only—
Wife and child, and the old man
And above them God, the spectator.

By the fire the old are seated,
In whose faces appear two ages only—
Wife and child, and the old man
And above them God, the spectator.

By the fire the old are seated,
In whose faces appear two ages only—
Wife and child, and the old man
And above them God, the spectator.

By the fire the old are seated,
In whose faces appear two ages only—
Wife and child, and the old man
And above them God, the spectator.

By the fire the old are seated,
In whose faces appear two ages only—
Wife and child, and the old man
And above them God, the spectator.

By the fire the old are seated,
In whose faces appear two ages only—
Wife and child, and the old man
And above them God, the spectator.

By the fire the old are seated,
In whose faces appear two ages only—
Wife and child, and the old man
And above them God, the spectator.

By the fire the old are seated,
In whose faces appear two ages only—
Wife and child, and the old man
And above them God, the spectator.

By the fire the old are seated,
In whose faces appear two ages only—
Wife and child, and the old man
And above them God, the spectator.

By the fire the old are seated,
In whose faces appear two ages only—
Wife and child, and the old man
And above them God, the spectator.

By the fire the old are seated,
In whose faces appear two ages only—
Wife and child, and the old man
And above them God, the spectator.

By the fire the old are seated,
In whose faces appear two ages only—
Wife and child, and the old man
And above them God, the spectator.

By the fire the old are seated,
In whose faces appear two ages only—
Wife and child, and the old man
And above them God, the spectator.

By the fire the old are seated,
In whose faces appear two ages only—
Wife and child, and the old man
And above them God, the spectator.

By the fire the old are seated,
In whose faces appear two ages only—
Wife and child, and the old man
And above them God, the spectator.

By the fire the old are seated,
In whose faces appear two ages only—
Wife and child, and the old man
And above them God, the spectator.

By the fire the old are seated,
In whose faces appear two ages only—
Wife and child, and the old man
And above them God, the spectator.

By the fire the old are seated,
In whose faces appear two ages only—
Wife and child, and the old man
And above them God, the spectator.

By the fire the old are seated,
In whose faces appear two ages only—
Wife and child, and the old man
And above them God, the spectator.

By the fire the old are seated,
In whose faces appear two ages only—
Wife and child, and the old man
And above them God, the spectator.

By the fire the old are seated,
In whose faces appear two ages only—
Wife and child, and the old man
And above them God, the spectator.

By the fire the old are seated,
In whose faces appear two ages only—
Wife and child, and the old man
And above them God, the spectator.

By the fire the old are seated,
In whose faces appear two ages only—
Wife and child, and the old man
And above them God, the spectator.

By the fire the old are seated,
In whose faces appear two ages only—
Wife and child, and the old man
And above them God, the spectator.

By the fire the old are seated,
In whose faces appear two ages only—
Wife and child, and the old man
And above them God, the spectator.

By the fire the old are seated,
In whose faces appear two ages only—
Wife and child, and the old man
And above them God, the spectator.

By the fire the old are seated,
In whose faces appear two ages only—
Wife and child, and the old man
And above them God, the spectator.

By the fire the old are seated,
In whose faces appear two ages only—
Wife and child, and the old man
And above them God, the spectator.

"If you will let me take charge of
your brooch for a few days, I think I
can restore it to you in good order, as I
can a man who is most skillful in
mending trinkets of this kind."

He did not add that it was the chief
workman of an eminent and expensive
jewelry establishment, for Lucia, looking
gratefully up at him, said:
"If it will be no trouble, I should be
so much obliged." Then, handing it to
him, she added, "It contains my
mother's hair."

These few words best measured the
value which she placed upon it; but Mr.
Coleman, as was his wont, volunteered
no assurance of its security, simply con-
tending himself by placing it carefully
in his pocket, and then saying, in a
kindly but authoritative tone:

"I'll take your car which I think
will take you to within block of your
home. It is too late and the streets too
noisy on New Year's Eve for you to be
out any longer," then, suiting the ac-
tion to the word, he hailed the conduc-
tor, and seeing Lucia safely seated in
the car, he bade her adieu, with the mea-
sured bow which was one of the distin-
guishing characteristics of the senior
partner.

When the snow again crackled be-
neath his first quick tread, his thoughts
ran rapidly in the new channel in which
they had recently been turned, and he
murmured to himself:

"Poor Charles! Marrying young, and
dying, as might have been expected,
without a cent. I wonder what sort of
woman his wife was. At any rate, I
must look after that child, and see that
she does not starve," and with this re-
flection he went on his way.

It was not many days after the above
incident that Mr. Coleman, carrying
with him the brooch skilfully mended,
repaired to the modest dwelling which
he had just vacated, and found it empty.

He did not find the child of his friend's
daughter close by his first visit, for
many a subsequent evening found him
in that little sitting room on the second
floor, which contained for him a subtle
charm that at first he could neither an-
alyze or understand. This charm cer-
tainly could not have rested in the de-
corations of the apartment; for, with its
well-worn chintz curtains and faded car-
pets, it formed a strange contrast to the
silent but luxuriously-furnished room
of that imposing brown stone mansion
where dwelt the wealthy merchant.

There was only one other sharer of Ste-
phen Coleman's rich but solitary home,
and that was the child of an only sister,
and a bright, handsome young fellow,
but rather spoiled by the adulation that
society had for some time freely be-
stowed on the prospective heir of the
rich Coleman. However, the uncle was
not vexatious. Frank Russell found him-
self furnished with as much money as
he could care to spend, and, having
each his own occupations and amuse-
ments, the two were, in the two worlds
congenial, at least a quiet and harmoni-
ous household.

It was several months after the New
Year's Eve with which our story opens,
that Lucia Brandreth stood in her little
sitting room, her head leaning on her
hand and her attitude of deep dejection.
Her reverie was interrupted by a
tap at the door, a tap which
brought the color to her cheek, though
she did not change her attitude as she
opened the door, and, with a forced
smile, extended her hand. The young
man held it with a long, lingering
gaze, and then, as if he were in her face,
saying as he did so:

"Have you been moping again, Lucia?
What is your new trouble?"

"No new trouble, but a very old one,"
she answered sadly. "Frank, I cannot
go on in this course of dejection any
longer. Every time I see your uncle I
feel more and more how wrong it is in
us to conceal from him the terms on
which we stand. If you will let me
tell him all—how, meeting him, he
seems first at the house of one of
his rich employers, you learned to
pity and afterwards to love her—he is
so good and kind I know he will forgive
us."

"I see you are like all other women,"
he answered bitterly. "On account of
your own fanciful notions of honor,
you are determined to hurry on a dis-
closure which will ruin all my pros-
pects, and you would only be consider-
ing enough to set on my advice, and try
to ingratiate yourself with Uncle
Stephen, I think we might venture
long to acknowledge our love. But I
know him well; if once offended, he
never forgets, and his ambitious ways
for me would never allow him to favor
my marriage with any one occupying
your present position; although as his
old friend's daughter, he feels a kindly
interest in me. I verily believe, he
added with vexation, "that he would
rather marry you himself than have me
do it."

The scarlet flush which rose to the
very roots of Lucia's hair, and the light
that for a moment shone in her large,
tearful eyes, might have raised some
suspicion in the mind of a less satisfied
lover than Frank; but he only imagined
that he had hurt her by his thoughtless
words, and tried, with tender assu-
rances, to repair his error. At last,
drawing out his watch, he uttered an
exclamation at finding that he was a
half hour late for an engagement at his
club, and, with a gentle press of his
little hand that Lucia placed in his
own at parting, he took his leave.

The girl stood motionless for some
seconds after he had left her; then, with
a quivering lip, she murmured, half
aloud:

"To play a part to ingratiate myself
with him, so kind, so true; he who
would scorn so thoroughly all decep-
tion. And yet it is for Frank's sake,
poor Frank! who was my first friend,
my loneliness after my dear mother
died, and who has loved me all this
time in spite of my poverty. No, I
must not be the means of losing him
the affection he expresses for me. I
cannot be brave still; but oh, if I could
only die!" and bowing her head on her
hands, Lucia gave way to the bitterest
tears she had ever shed in her young
and lonely life.

The child, dusky twilight of another
New Year's Eve was beginning to creep
over the busy city; and the bleak, con-
fused streets, filled with a hurrying
throng, presented a striking contrast to
the light and warmth of this quiet
apartment where, before a blazing
fire, sat Stephen Coleman, appar-
ently absorbed in deep thought.

A small stand, on which was placed a
silver bowl filled with fruit, and several
decanters of choice wine, was within
easy reach of the merchant's hand, but
he paid no heed to the delicacies near
him, and continued to gaze with an air
of mute abstraction into the glowing
coals. It was a lovely face that his

mind was conjuring up at that moment,
the face of Lucia Brandreth, that, since
he discovered the secret of his own
heart, had grown to him doubly familiar
and doubly dear.

"If she will only love me, if she will
only love me in time to care for me,"
he pondered, while a new and tender light
beamed in his deep-set gray eyes, "for
I know, brave little heart, that she
would rather tell on forever as now
tells than give her hand without her
heart. At all events, I will end
the suspense this very evening, and—
by Jove! it is New Year's Eve, too.
Who would believe that it has been a
year since I first saw Lucia on the
street?" and rising with a thoughtful
air, Stephen proceeded to don his over-
coat, and soon after his step resounded
on the sidewalk as he once more took
the accustomed way to Lucia's dwell-
ing.

Finding the street door slightly ajar
when he reached the house—for good
Mrs. Markham, the landlady, had many
boarders, who were not to be seen in
and out—he did not go through the
ceremony of knocking, but at once as-
cended the stairs to Lucia's little sitting
room. As he reached the threshold of
this room, he paused for a moment, be-
cause the sound of a voice loud and
watery, but strangely familiar.

"And you can dare to tell me," he
cried passionately, "after all I have been
willing to sacrifice for you, that you
have not loved me, that you have not
loved me as I ought to love the man you
marry? I think, considering you have so
often lectured me on the sin of decep-
tion, because I wished to conceal our
engagement from my uncle, that you
might have had some small compunc-
tion in deceiving me so long."

"If I have deceived you, I have de-
ceived myself still worse," answered a
voice so hoarse and low that Mr. Cole-
man could not hear it, and he went on
Lucia's, "and my suffering should, even
in your eyes, be sufficient for my sin.
As for your uncle—here she stopped,
then went on more hurriedly—"his
generous heart will never be pained by
a knowledge of our deception, for he
will not know it, and I am free."

"And my uncle's feelings, it seems,
are the only ones in the whole affair
which are to be considered," cried the
young man, vehemently. "An it be
that, while I have trusted you so com-
pletely, Lucia, you have, indeed, play-
ed me false! Ha! I see by your face
that you have truly followed my advice
and ingratiated yourself with my uncle
to spite me."

"Your uncle has never spoken one
word of love, never thought of it in
connection with me," she said in
trembling tones; "while I—O, Frank,
you are cruel, unkind! Was it my
fault that I was so late in learning my
own heart?"

Then, as Frank, struck with the de-
spair in her tone, commenced to speak
in a more kindly voice, she said, bit-
terly:

"No; leave me ere you learn to despise
me as much as I now despise myself.
But do not think me base enough to
seek that wealth of which you are the
rightful heir. I shall leave this place
in a few days, and my future home
will be in some distant spot where none
can guess the extent of either my past or
present folly."

She extended her hand to him as she
spoke. Frank did not take it; he held
it fast; he held her outstretched
hand tightly for a moment in his own;
then, turning abruptly, quitted the
room in such a tumult of emotion that
he passed through the hall without
seeing her. A few minutes later he
was in some distant spot where none
could guess the extent of either my past or
present folly."

Stephen Coleman only waited until
the echo of his nephew's footsteps on
the stairs had died away; then, walk-
ing up to the sofa where he usually sat,
he face buried in her hands, he laid a
light but firm touch on her shoulder,
saying:

"That flight from home can only take
place under my guidance, Lucia. Can
you ever forgive me for having just
overheard your recent conversation
with Frank?"

"Forgive you?" she cried, hardly un-
derstanding him, and in a moment
starting to her feet. "Forgive you,
whom I have wronged so deeply! Oh,
if you knew all!"

"I do know all," he answered gently.
"All but what she has said to me, and
forgetting that I shall have to for-
get that bitter knowledge also, Lucia?"

She raised her eyes to his; in their
tender gaze he saw at once how deep
was the feeling which had prompted
the question; while he, too, at the same
moment, read in her's all that the New
Year had brought him—a love pure and
precious, a love which was to be hence-
forward the light and glory of his life.

Value of Roots. The value of roots for food stock is
too well known to need comment.
About twenty tons of turnips can be
raised to the acre, and every ton of hay
on the farm finds its equivalent in about
three and a half tons of turnips. You
can therefore, what is about equal to
nutritive value to six tons of good hay
per acre when you raise a good crop of
turnips. It is not very difficult to get
eighteen tons of carrots to the acre on
good land, and with a good crop of
turnips are equal in nutritive value to a
ton of good English hay. Now some one will
say: "But the labor of raising an acre
of turnips or carrots is much greater
than that of raising an acre of hay."
That is true, to some extent, but the
offset to it, we should remember that the
turnips are, at the same time, preparing
the ground for a large crop of grass or
other crops, succeeding years. In other
words, what is a profit and valuable
fallow crop in rotation, while its
beneficial effect on the health of the
animal is sufficient to lead to its extend-
ed culture and use, if there were no
other crops from the same land, the
turnips, as well as other food, may be
estimated before being fed out to milch
cows in winter, to very great advantage;
and if there is not stock enough to justify
the expense of the apparatus for the
purpose, a small pipe may be inserted
in the kettle over the fire, and conduct
the steam into a box filled with chopped
turnips, cut hay, and other substances.
The whole contrivance will cost but a
trifle, and will often pay for itself in the
additional amount of nutritious, fattening
and milk-producing properties of the
food. It need not be stated that the ap-
paratus should be sufficiently tight to
produce a pressure of steam somewhat
above that of the atmosphere. —Boston
Globe.

A neglected wife may keep her sor-
row to herself, but a neglected liver
will not. —Rome Sentinel.

The Color and Fragrance of Flowers.

Prof. Vogel discourses pleasantly on

"The Color and Fragrance of Flowers" in
the *International Review*, wherein he
says: "The chemical transformation in
the bodies of living plants, by which
the mass of colorless and odorless
substances are produced, are almost entirely
unknown to us. We see a flower pass through
the entire scale of red, from the softest
pink to the darkest purple; but we can
give no explanation whatever of the
mysterious process. We know, for in-
stance, that the light of the sun greatly
influences the color of living plants, and
experience has taught us that in most
cases in total exclusion is equivalent to
the absence of every color; in other
words, that it produces white leaves and
blossoms. However, this rule is by no
means without exception, as many
plants, the roots of which are in the soil,
although buried under the soil and com-
pletely secluded from the rays of the sun
possess a strong and vivid color. We
can explain neither the rule nor the ex-
ception; on the contrary, we know that,
as far as life is concerned, the colorless
and odorless substances are weaker,
and gradually destroyed, rather than
enhanced, by the action of light. Our
ignorance in this respect restricts our
influence on the color of flowers and
the fragrance of plants to a very mod-
est and empirical one. A mere chance has led
to the discovery that the infusion of sul-
phates of iron darkens the hue of cer-
tain plants which contain a considerable
amount of iron, and, conversely, the in-
fusion of iron salts into the soil, as has
been proved by this discovery for the
culture of the *Hortensia* (*Hydrangea*).
But these examples are rare, and as yet
we must renounce all claim to the con-
trol and influence of the natural course
of the color of flowers and the frag-
rance of plants. We may be able to
change the color of a plant or flower
by transferring it to another soil; but we
are never sure of the result, and cannot
give any scientific explanation of it."

Prof. Vogel discourses pleasantly on
"The Color and Fragrance of Flowers" in
the *International Review*, wherein he
says: "The chemical transformation in
the bodies of living plants, by which
the mass of colorless and odorless
substances are produced, are almost entirely
unknown to us. We see a flower pass through
the entire scale of red, from the softest
pink to the darkest purple; but we can
give no explanation whatever of the
mysterious process. We know, for in-
stance, that the light of the sun greatly
influences the color of living plants, and
experience has taught us that in most
cases in total exclusion is equivalent to
the absence of every color; in other
words, that it produces white leaves and
blossoms. However, this rule is by no
means without exception, as many
plants, the roots of which are in the soil,
although buried under the soil and com-
pletely secluded from the rays of the sun
possess a strong and vivid color. We
can explain neither the rule nor the ex-
ception; on the contrary, we know that,
as far as life is concerned, the colorless
and odorless substances are weaker,
and gradually destroyed, rather than
enhanced, by the action of light. Our
ignorance in this respect restricts our
influence on the color of flowers and
the fragrance of plants to a very mod-
est and empirical one. A mere chance has led
to the discovery that the infusion of sul-
phates of iron darkens the hue of cer-
tain plants which contain a considerable
amount of iron, and, conversely, the in-
fusion of iron salts into the soil, as has
been proved by this discovery for the
culture of the *Hortensia* (*Hydrangea*).
But these examples are rare, and as yet
we must renounce all claim to the con-
trol and influence of the natural course
of the color of flowers and the frag-
rance of plants. We may be able to
change the color of a plant or flower
by transferring it to another soil; but we
are never sure of the result, and cannot
give any scientific explanation of it."

Prof. Vogel discourses pleasantly on
"The Color and Fragrance of Flowers" in
the *International Review*, wherein he
says: "The chemical transformation in
the bodies of living plants, by which
the mass of colorless and odorless
substances are produced, are almost entirely
unknown to us. We see a flower pass through
the entire scale of red, from the softest
pink to the darkest purple; but we can
give no explanation whatever of the
mysterious process. We know, for in-
stance, that the light of the sun greatly
influences the color of living plants, and
experience has taught us that in most
cases in total exclusion is equivalent to
the absence of every color; in other
words, that it produces white leaves and
blossoms. However, this rule is by no
means without exception, as many
plants, the roots of which are in the soil,
although buried under the soil and com-
pletely secluded from the rays of the sun
possess a strong and vivid color. We
can explain neither the rule nor the ex-
ception; on the contrary, we know that,
as far as life is concerned, the colorless
and odorless substances are weaker,
and gradually destroyed, rather than
enhanced, by the action of light. Our
ignorance in this respect restricts our
influence on the color of flowers and
the fragrance of plants to a very mod-
est and empirical one. A mere chance has led
to the discovery that the infusion of sul-
phates of iron darkens the hue of cer-
tain plants which contain a considerable
amount of iron, and, conversely, the in-
fusion of iron salts into the soil, as has
been proved by this discovery for the
culture of the *Hortensia* (*Hydrangea*).
But these examples are rare, and as yet
we must renounce all claim to the con-
trol and influence of the natural course
of the color of flowers and the frag-
rance of plants. We may be able to
change the color of a plant or flower
by transferring it to another soil; but we
are never sure of the result, and cannot
give any scientific explanation of it."

Prof. Vogel discourses pleasantly on
"The Color and Fragrance of Flowers" in
the *International Review*, wherein he
says: "The chemical transformation in
the bodies of living plants, by which
the mass of colorless and odorless
substances are produced, are almost entirely
unknown to us. We see a flower pass through
the entire scale of red, from the softest
pink to the darkest purple; but we can
give no explanation whatever of the
mysterious process. We know, for in-
stance, that the light of the sun greatly
influences the color of living plants, and
experience has taught us that in most
cases in total exclusion is equivalent to
the absence of every color; in other
words, that it produces white leaves and
blossoms. However, this rule is by no
means without exception, as many
plants, the roots of which are in the soil,
although buried under the soil and com-
pletely secluded from the rays of the sun
possess a strong and vivid color. We
can explain neither the rule nor the ex-
ception; on the contrary, we know that,
as far as life is concerned, the colorless
and odorless substances are weaker,
and gradually destroyed, rather than
enhanced, by the action of light. Our
ignorance in this respect restricts our
influence on the color of flowers and
the fragrance of plants to a very mod-
est and empirical one. A mere chance has led
to the discovery that the infusion of sul-
phates of iron darkens the hue of cer-
tain plants which contain a considerable
amount of iron, and, conversely, the in-
fusion of iron salts into the soil, as has
been proved by this discovery for the
culture of the *Hortensia* (*Hydrangea*).
But these examples are rare, and as yet
we must renounce all claim to the con-
trol and influence of the natural course
of the color of flowers and the frag-
rance of plants. We may be able to
change the color of a plant or flower
by transferring it to another soil; but we
are never sure of the result, and cannot
give any scientific explanation of it."

Prof. Vogel discourses pleasantly on
"The Color and Fragrance of Flowers" in
the *International Review*, wherein he
says: "The chemical transformation in
the bodies of living plants, by which
the mass of colorless and odorless
substances are produced, are almost entirely
unknown to us. We see a flower pass through
the entire scale of red, from the softest
pink to the darkest purple; but we can
give no explanation whatever of the
mysterious process. We know, for in-
stance, that the light of the sun greatly
influences the color of living plants, and
experience has taught us that in most
cases in total exclusion is equivalent to
the absence of every color; in other
words, that it produces white leaves and
blossoms. However, this rule is by no
means without exception, as many
plants, the roots of which are in the soil,
although buried under the soil and com-
pletely secluded from the rays of the sun
possess a strong and vivid color. We
can explain neither the rule nor the ex-
ception; on the contrary, we know that,
as far as life is concerned, the colorless
and odorless substances are weaker,
and gradually destroyed, rather than
enhanced, by the action of light. Our
ignorance in this respect restricts our
influence on the color of flowers and
the fragrance of plants to a very mod-
est and empirical one. A mere chance has led
to the discovery that the infusion of sul-
phates of iron darkens the hue of cer-
tain plants which contain a considerable
amount of iron, and, conversely, the in-
fusion of iron salts into the soil, as has
been proved by this discovery for the
culture of the *Hortensia* (*Hydrangea*).
But these examples are rare, and as yet
we must renounce all claim to the con-
trol and influence of the natural course
of the color of flowers and the frag-
rance of plants. We may be able to
change the color of a plant or flower
by transferring it to another soil; but we
are never sure of the result, and cannot
give any scientific explanation of it."

Prof. Vogel discourses pleasantly on
"The Color and Fragrance of Flowers" in
the *International Review*, wherein he
says: "The chemical transformation in
the bodies of living plants, by which
the mass of colorless and odorless
substances are produced, are almost entirely
unknown to us. We see a flower pass through
the entire scale of red, from the softest
pink to the darkest purple; but we can
give no explanation whatever of the
mysterious process. We know, for in-
stance, that the light of the sun greatly
influences the color of living plants, and
experience has taught us that in most
cases in total exclusion is equivalent to
the absence of every color; in other
words, that it produces white leaves and
blossoms. However, this rule is by no
means without exception, as many
plants, the roots of which are in the soil,
although buried under the soil and com-
pletely secluded from the rays of the sun
possess a strong and vivid color. We
can explain neither the rule nor the ex-
ception; on the contrary, we know that,
as far as life is concerned, the colorless
and odorless substances are weaker,
and gradually destroyed, rather than
enhanced, by the action of light. Our
ignorance in this respect restricts our
influence on the color of flowers and
the fragrance of plants to a very mod-
est and empirical one. A mere chance has led
to the discovery that the infusion of sul-
phates of iron darkens the hue of cer-
tain plants which contain a considerable
amount of iron, and, conversely, the in-
fusion of iron salts into the soil, as has
been proved by this discovery for the
culture of the *Hortensia* (*Hydrangea*).
But these examples are rare, and as yet
we must renounce all claim to the con-
trol and influence of the natural course
of the color of flowers and the frag-
rance of plants. We may be able to
change the color of a plant or flower
by transferring it to another soil; but we
are never sure of the result, and cannot
give any scientific explanation of it."

Prof. Vogel discourses pleasantly on
"The Color and Fragrance of Flowers" in
the *International Review*, wherein he
says: "The chemical transformation in
the bodies of living plants, by which
the mass of colorless and odorless
substances are produced, are almost entirely
unknown to us. We see a flower pass through
the entire scale of red, from the softest
pink to the darkest purple; but we can
give no explanation whatever of the
mysterious process. We know, for in-
stance, that the light of the sun greatly
influences the color of living plants, and
experience has taught us that in most
cases in total exclusion is equivalent to
the absence of every color; in other
words

